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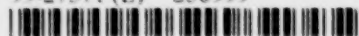
**Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action
for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States****Letter dated 24 September 1999 from the Permanent Representative
of Canada to the United Nations addressed to the President of the
General Assembly**

You may be aware that, in the context of preparations for the special session of the General Assembly for the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, interested delegations have been conducting open-ended consultations on the question of a draft resolution on the Caribbean Sea, originally proposed for consideration by Guyana on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, and Mexico. The delegation of Canada was honoured to have served, at the request of interested delegations, as facilitator of open-ended informal consultations on this matter.

I am pleased to submit to you for your attention the attached text which reflects the state of consultations on this question as of 24 September 1999 (see annex). As you will note, it includes bracketed elements on which further work will be required before any final agreement is secured.

(Signed) Robert R. Fowler
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/S-22/L



Annex

Twenty-second special session of the General Assembly devoted to the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

Guyana* and Mexico: draft resolution

Alt. 1: [Recognition of the Caribbean Sea [region] as a special area in the context of sustainable development]

Alt. 2: [Promoting an integrated management approach to the Caribbean Sea in the context of sustainable development]

The General Assembly,

1. *Reaffirming* the principles and commitments enshrined in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (1992), and the principles embodied in the Declaration of Barbados and the Programme of Action adopted by the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (1994); as well as other relevant declarations and international instruments,

(need to make reference to IMO somewhere in the resolution)

2. *[Taking into account all other relevant resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly,]*

(para to be deleted or to be integrated with para pp 1 or 3 — or all other relevant resolutions should be spelled out)

3. *Reaffirming also* the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,

4. *Recalling* that the Caribbean Sea, is defined by the Cartagena Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (1983),

5. *Considering also* that the Caribbean Sea comprises a large number of States, Countries and Territories, most of which are developing countries and Small Island Developing States (SIDS), which are [vulnerable and also] affected by, *inter alia*, their limited capacity, narrow resource bases, need for financial resources, social problems, high levels of poverty and the challenges and opportunities of globalization,

6. *Considering also* that the Caribbean Sea, with nearly all of its area separated from the open ocean by either continental or insular land masses, is characterized by [the semi-enclosed nature of the Sea] a unique biodiversity and highly fragile ecosystems, such as the second largest coral reef system in the world, the heavy reliance of most of the States, Countries and Territories in the Caribbean region on their coastal areas as well as the marine environment in general to achieve their sustainable development needs and goals, the number and interlocking character of the maritime areas under national sovereignty and jurisdiction in the Caribbean Sea, which present a challenge for the effective management of the

* On behalf of the States Members that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

resources, the intensive use of the Caribbean Sea for maritime transportation and, notwithstanding the increase in regulatory measures, the threat of pollution from ship generated waste as well as [accidental][any] release of hazardous and noxious substances,

7. *Emphasizing* that the Caribbean countries have a high degree of vulnerability occasioned by climate change and variability, associated phenomena, such as sea level rise, El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) and the increase in the frequency and intensity [of natural disasters caused by][of] hurricanes, floods and droughts, [and they are also subject to natural disasters such as those caused by] volcanoes, tsunamis and earthquakes,

8. *Mindful* of the strong interaction and competition in the countries of the region among socio-economic activities for the use of coastal areas and the marine environment and their resources,

9. *Mindful* also of the efforts of the Caribbean countries to address, in a more holistic manner, the sectoral issues relating to the management of the Caribbean Sea and in so doing to promote an integrated management approach to the Caribbean Sea for sustainable development,

10. *Cognizant* of the importance of the Caribbean Sea as the heritage of present and future generations of people living in the Caribbean and its importance to the continuing economic well-being and sustenance of these people and the urgent need to take appropriate steps for its preservation and protection by the countries of the region with the support of the international community:

1. *Alternative 1: Recognizes* the importance of an integrated management approach for achieving the sustainable development of the Caribbean Sea,

Alternative 2: Decides to recognize the Caribbean Sea as a Special Area in the Context of Sustainable Development deserving of appropriate protection while being sensitive to the requirements of all users,

Alternative 3: Decides to recognize that the Caribbean Sea is an area of sea of great importance for sustainable development, as envisaged in the BPoA, deserving of appropriate protection while being sensitive to the requirements of all users and in compatibility with UNCLOS,

1 *bis. Encourages* the further development of the integrated management approach to the Caribbean Sea in the context of sustainable development, which will include, *inter alia*, environmental, economic, social, legal and institutional elements,

2. *Calls on* the international community and the United Nations system, in particular the relevant agencies, actively to support the efforts [to develop further and implement this approach,][of the Caribbean countries to further develop an integrated and holistic approach to the sustainable management of the Caribbean Sea as envisaged in the BPoA, by CSD-7 and in conformity with UNCLOS,]

3. *Alternative 1: Calls on* Member States to give priority to improving their emergency response capabilities to allow for a timely, effective and coordinated response [to natural disasters as well as the need to contain][aimed at containing] environmental damage in the Caribbean Sea in the event of an accident or incident relating to maritime transport,

(need to make reference to increasing participation in currently existing mechanisms)

Alternative 2: Calls on Member States to give priority to improving their emergency response capabilities and to increasing their participation in existing mechanisms to allow for a timely, effective and coordinated response to natural disasters and for containment

of environmental damage in the Caribbean Sea in the event of an accident or incident relating to maritime transport.

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly and to the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) on the implementation of this resolution, taking into account the views expressed by the relevant regional organizations.

(Need to make reference to linking reporting in the overall context of the BPoA and the follow-up to SIDS Special Session)



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Agenda item 125

Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations

Letter dated 24 September 1999 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly

1. At present, 22 Member States are in arrears under the terms of Article 19 of the Charter of the United Nations, which states as follows:

"A Member of the United Nations which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the Organization shall have no vote in the General Assembly if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years. The General Assembly may, nevertheless, permit such a Member to vote if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the Member."

2. The minimum payments necessary to reduce the amounts owed by those Member States on their contributions so that they remain below the gross amount assessed for the preceding two full years (1997-1998) are the following:

	<i>United States dollars</i>
Bosnia and Herzegovina ^a	39 490.52
Burundi	143 631.00
Central African Republic	122 281.00
Comoros ^a	627 131.00
Congo ^b	315 941.00
Democratic Republic of the Congo	39 905.00
Gambia	142 831.00
Georgia ^c	4 433 905.00
Guinea-Bissau ^b	273 431.00
Iraq	9 122 931.00
Kyrgyzstan	500 758.00
Liberia	938 649.00



	<i>United States dollars</i>
Mauritania	122 131.00
Nicaragua ^b	48 389.70
Niger	141 776.00
Republic of Moldova ^c	1 304 902.00
Sao Tome and Principe	403 831.00
Seychelles	87 676.00
Somalia	805 231.00
Tajikistan ^a	1 948 665.84
Vanuatu	95 117.00
Yugoslavia	12 669 895.00

^a By its resolution 53/36 F of 28 July 1999, the General Assembly decided that Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Comoros and Tajikistan would be permitted to vote in the Assembly until 30 June 2000.

^b By its decision 53/406 C of 7 April 1999, the General Assembly also decided that the Congo, Guinea-Bissau and Nicaragua would be permitted to vote in the Assembly until 30 June 2000.

^c By its resolution 53/36 G of 28 July 1999, the General Assembly decided to grant Georgia temporary exemption under Article 19 of the Charter so that it might be permitted to vote in the Assembly until a final decision on the matter was taken by the Assembly.

^d By its resolution 53/36 F of 28 July 1999, the General Assembly decided that the Republic of Moldova would be permitted to vote in the Assembly until 31 December 1999.

(Signed) Kofi Annan
Secretary-General